Quantitative PCR

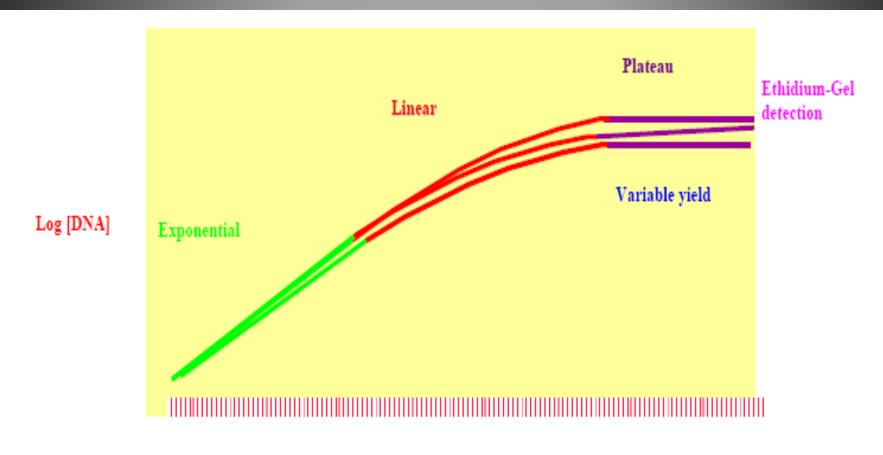
▶ END PIONT product analysis

Traditional method that uses Agarose gels for detection of PCR amplification at the final phase or end-point of the PCR reaction

A basic PCR run can be broken up into three phases

- **Exponential:** Exact doubling of product is accumulating at **every cycle** (assuming 100% reaction efficiency). The reaction is very specific and precise.
- Linear (High Variability): The reaction components are being consumed, the reaction is slowing, and products are starting to degrade.
- Plateau (End-Point Gel detection for traditional methods):
 - The reaction has stopped, no more products are being made and if left long enough, the PCR products will begin to degrade

PCR Phases



Limitations of End-Point PCR

- ▶ Time consuming (Post PCR processing)
- ▶ Poor Precision (Results are based on size discrimination)
- Low sensitivity (The end point is variable from sample to sample. While gels may not be able to resolve these variabilities in yield).
- Results are not expressed as numbers
- Non Automated

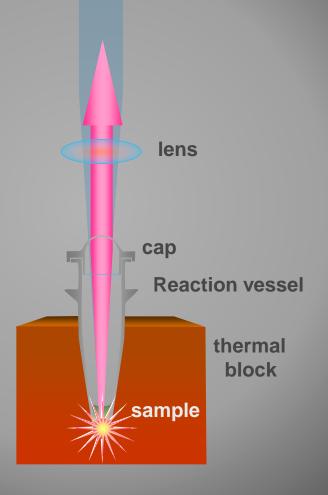
Figure 4: PCR Phases in Log view **Traditional** PCR detection Area of Detection Linear Plateau for Real-Time. High Variability Ethidium-Gel Detection Log [DNA] Exponential High precision

Cycle #

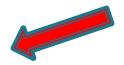
The Evolution of PCR to Real-Time

▶ From detection at the end-point of the reaction to detection while the reaction is occurring

What is real-time amplification?



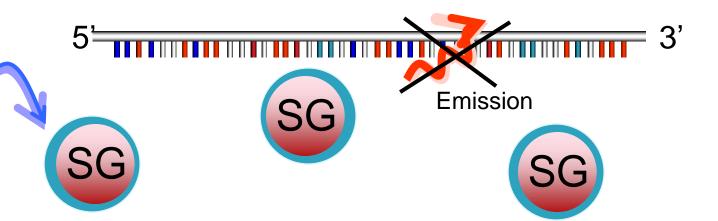
Plateau effect

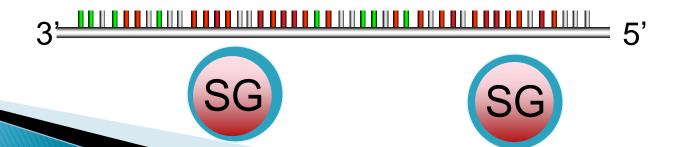


Exponential phase

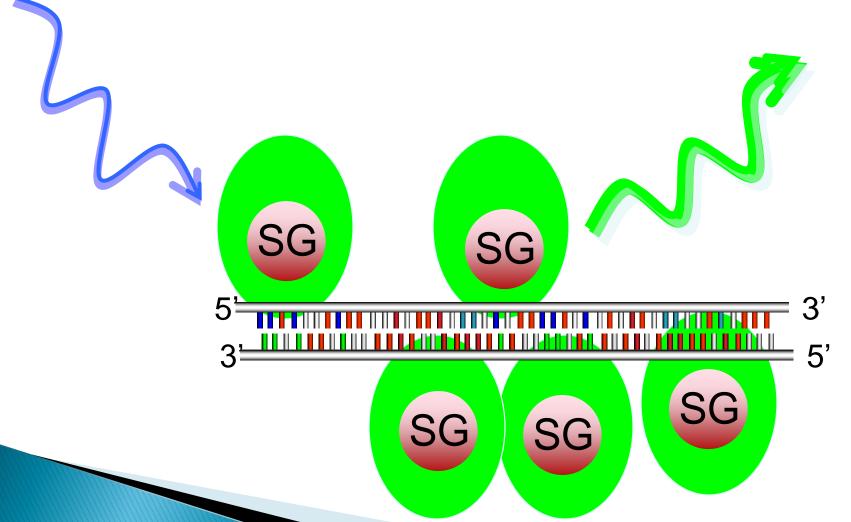
Rn

Real Time Detection: SYBR® Green I

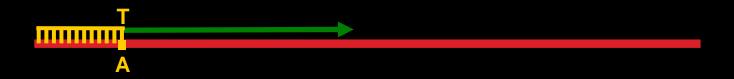




Real Time Detection: SYBR® Green I



Wt primer + Wt Sample DNA: Signal Production



Wt primer + Mutant Sample DNA: No Signal Production



Mutant primer + Mutant Sample DNA: Signal Production



Mutant primer + Wt Sample DNA: No Signal Production



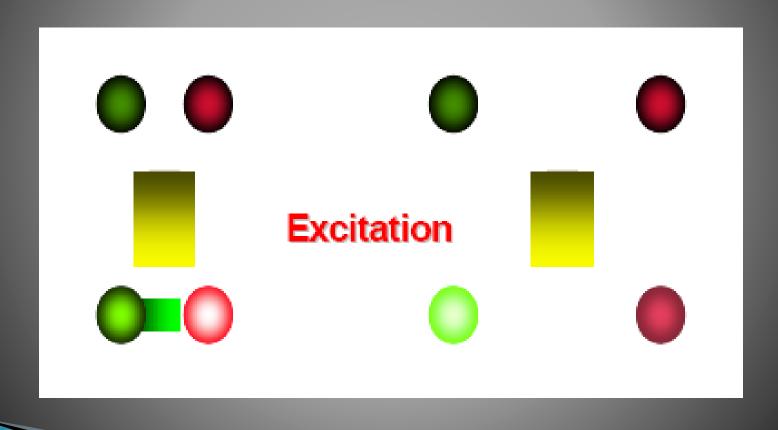
Real Time Detection: SYBR® Green I

- Positive and Negative Points
 - Easy to plan and perform
 - Cheap
 - Needs optimization
 - False signal from primer dimer and non-specific products

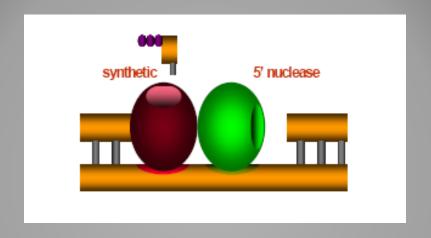
Chemistries:

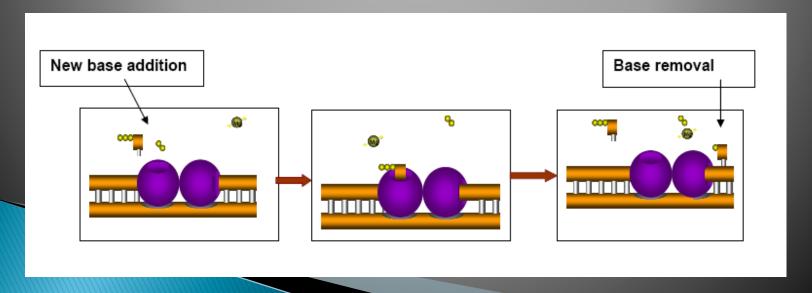
- > SYBR Green
- TaqMan Probes

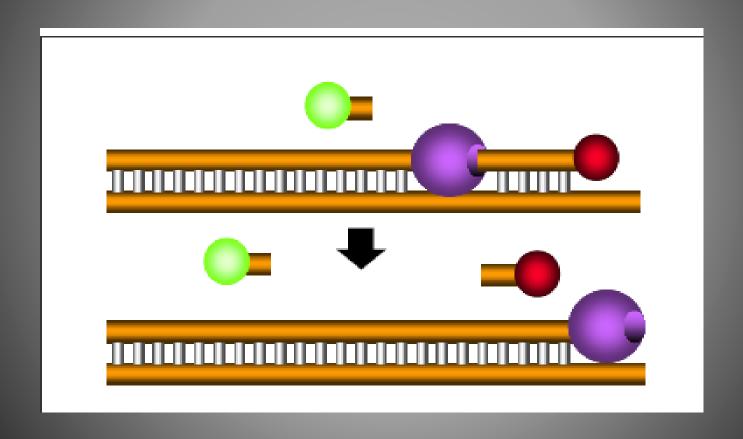
FRET (Fluorescent Resonance Energy Transfer)



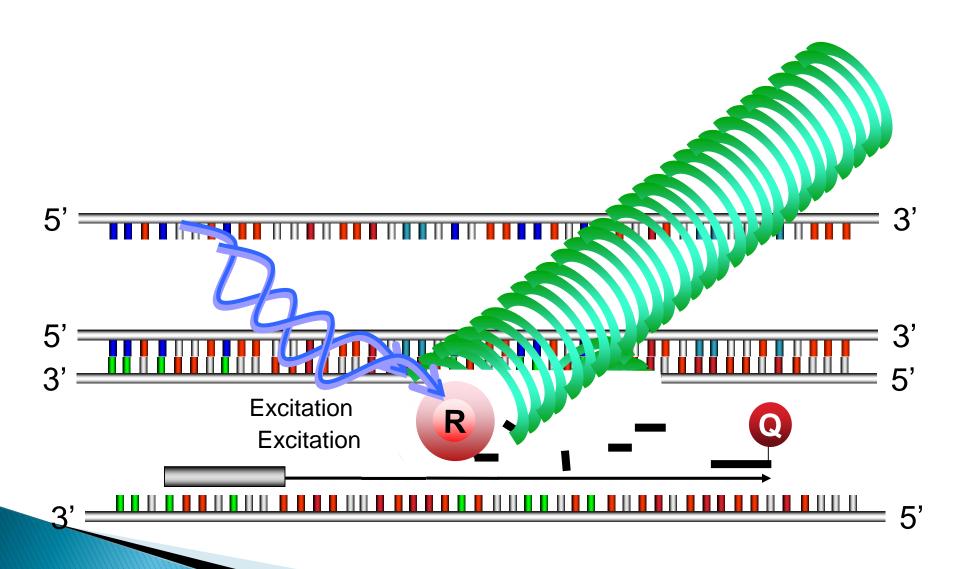
5' Exo-Nuclease Activity of Taq Polymerase







Taq Man probes probes



Primer design

Primers

- Primers should be 20-24 bases in length.
- Short amplicons work best. Amplicon size should not exceed 300bp.
- Keep the GC content in the range of 20–80% (ideally 40–60%).
- · Avoid including long sequences of identical nucleotides.
- T_m should be 55 to 60°C.
- Place the forward and reverse primers as close as possible to the probe without overlapping it.

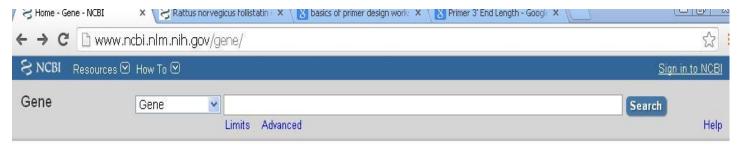
Probe design

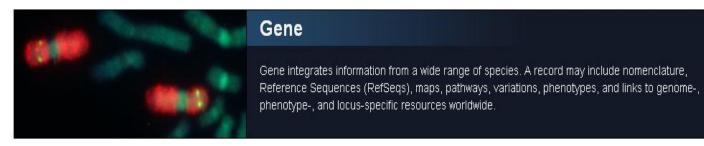
Probes

- Probe should be 20–30 bases in length.
- Avoid including long sequences of identical nucleotides.
- The 5' end of a probe cannot be a guanosine residue. A guanosine residue adjacent to the reporter dye
 will quench some of the reporter fluorescence even after cleavage.
- The melting temperature (T_m) of the primers should be 65 to 67°C. The probe T_m should be approximately 10°C higher than the primer T_m.
- The reporter dye should be located on the 5' end and the quencher dye should be on 3' end.

Primer design

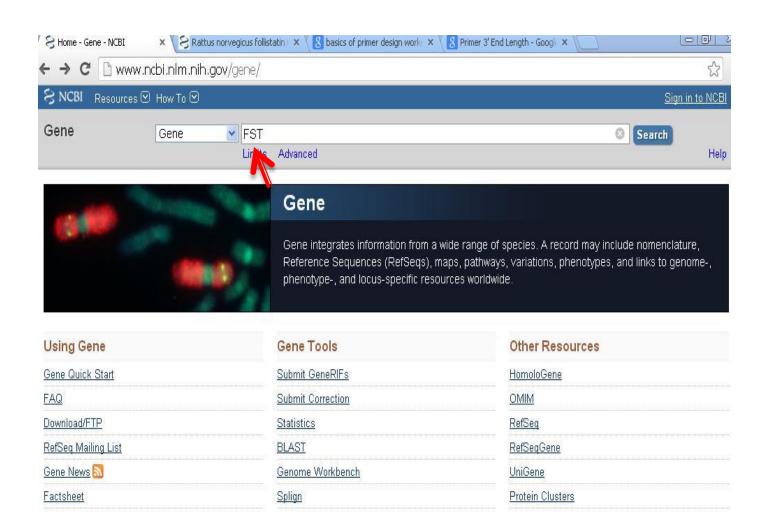
- If oligo dT primers are used in RT, the real-time PCR primers should be picked from the 3' region of a gene sequence to gain maximum assay sensitivity.
- If random priming strategy is adopted, real-time PCR primers should be picked close to the 5' end of the target sequence for maximum sensitivity in real-time PCR.





Using Gene	Gene Tools	Other Resources
Gene Quick Start	Submit GeneRIFs	<u>HomoloGene</u>
FAQ	Submit Correction	<u>OMIM</u>
Download/FTP	<u>Statistics</u>	RefSeq
RefSeq Mailing List	<u>BLAST</u>	RefSeqGene
Gene News 🔝	Genome Workbench	<u>UniGene</u>
<u>Factsheet</u>	Splign	Protein Clusters

Representative queries		
Find genes by	Search text	
free text	human muscular dystrophy	
chromosome and symbol	(II[chr] OR 2[chr]) AND adh*[sym]	
partial name and multiple species	alive[prop] AND transporter[title] AND ("Drosophila melanogaster"[orgn] OR "Mus musculus"[orgn])	

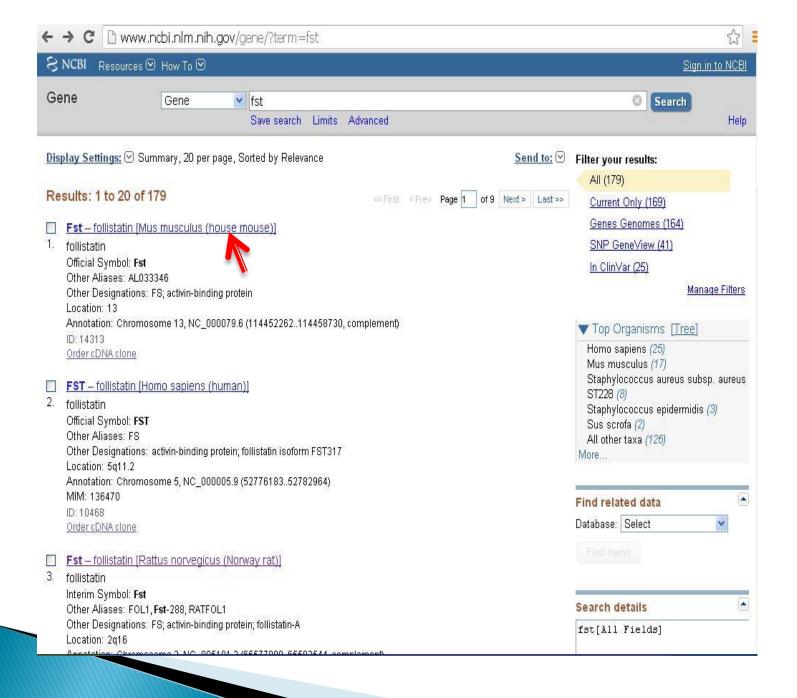


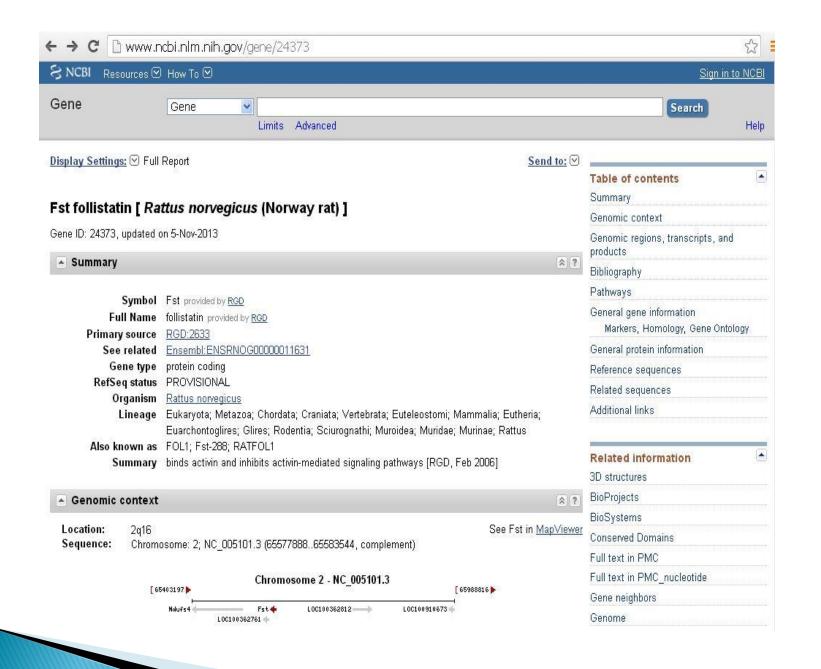
Find genes by... free text human muscular dystrophy chromosome and symbol (II[chr] OR 2[chr]) AND adh*[sym]

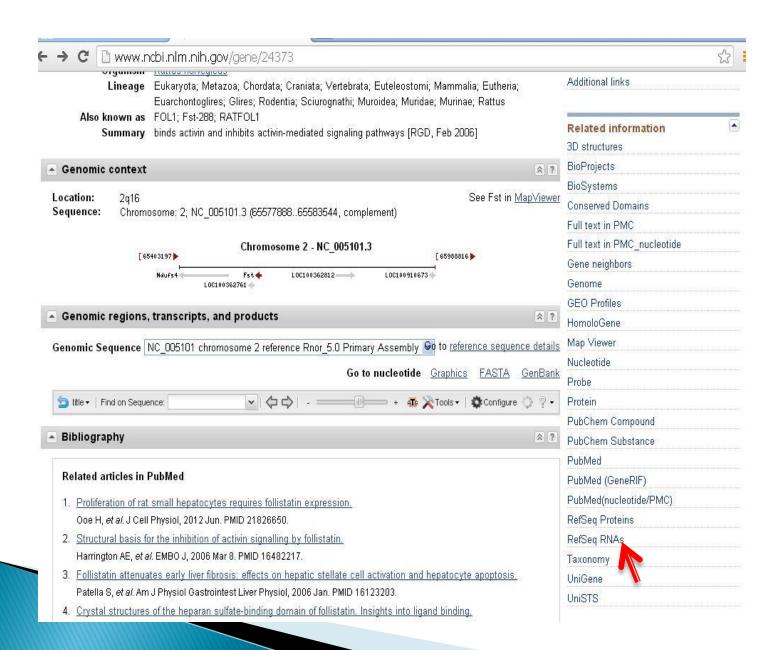
alive[prop] AND transporter[title] AND ("Drosophila melanogaster"[orgn] OR "Mus musculus"[orgn])

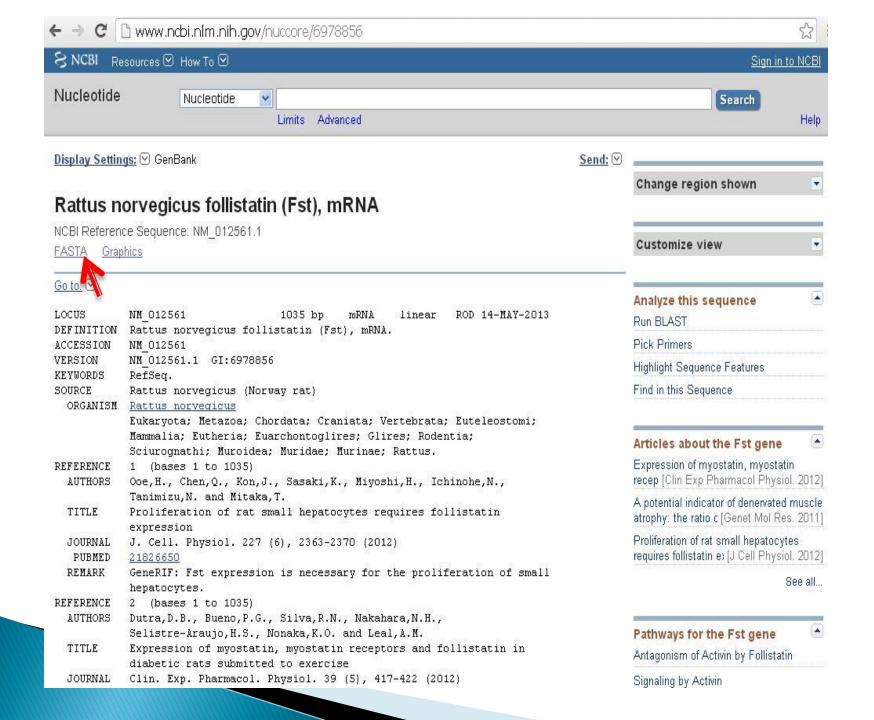
Representative queries

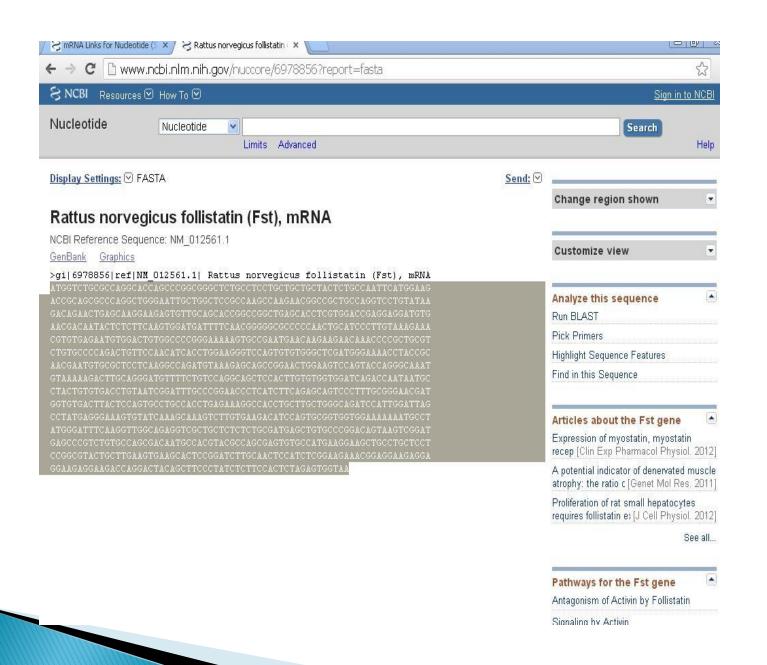
partial name and multiple species

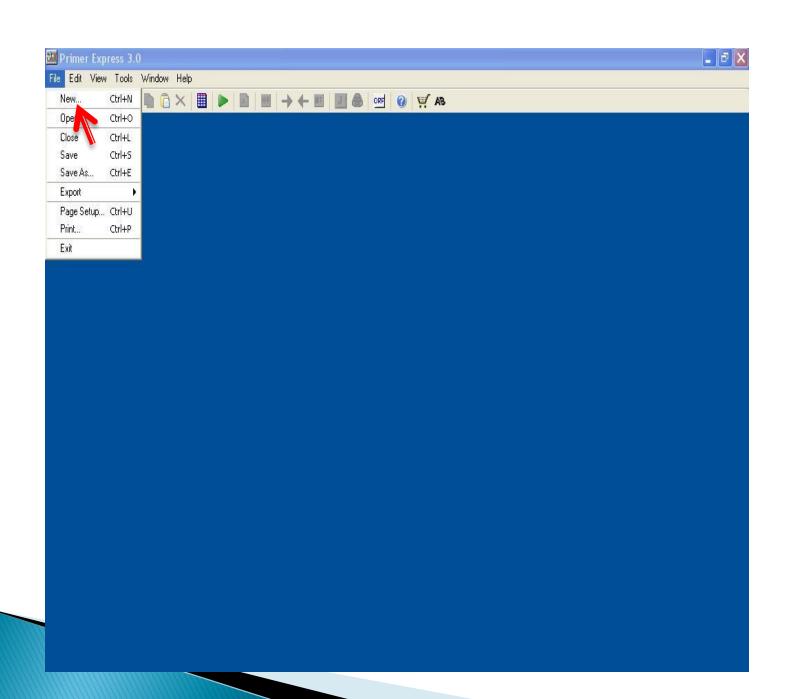


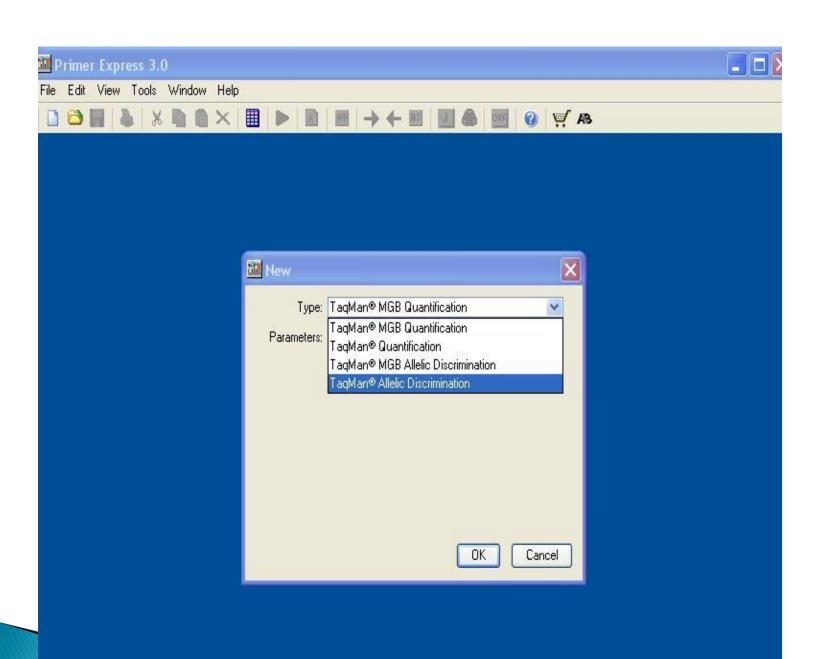


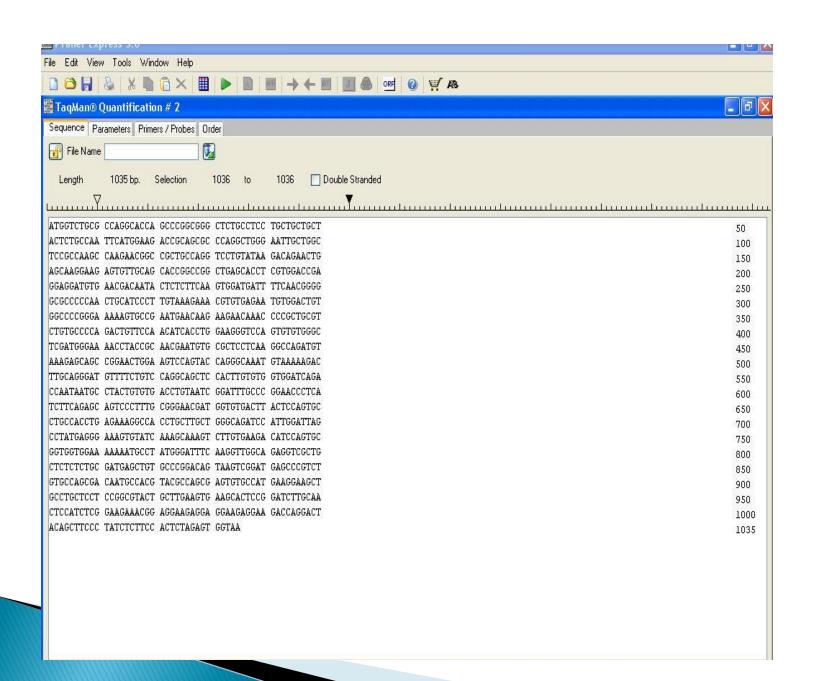


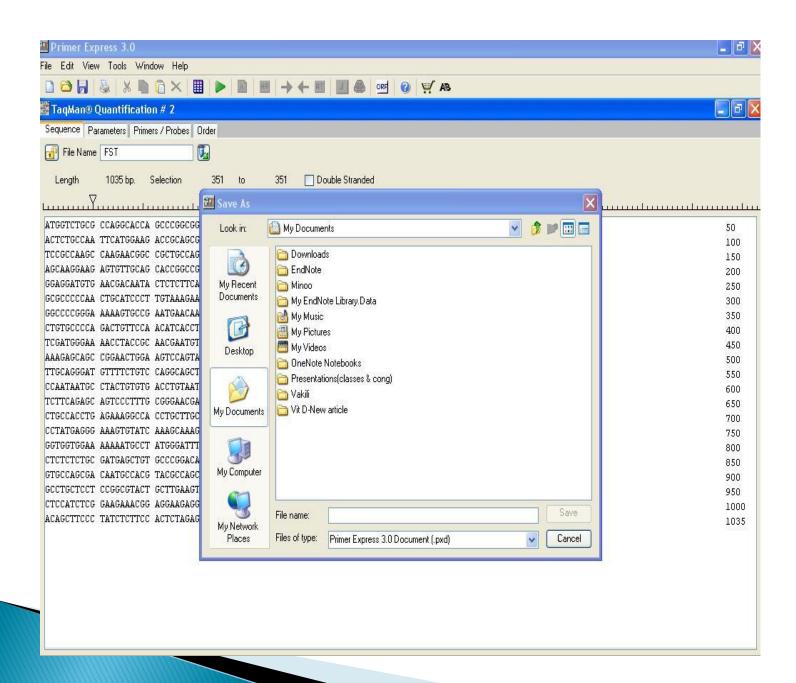


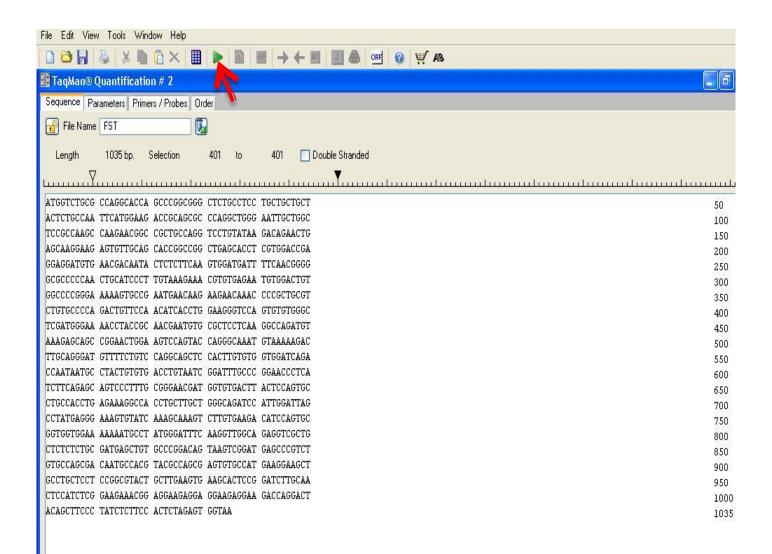


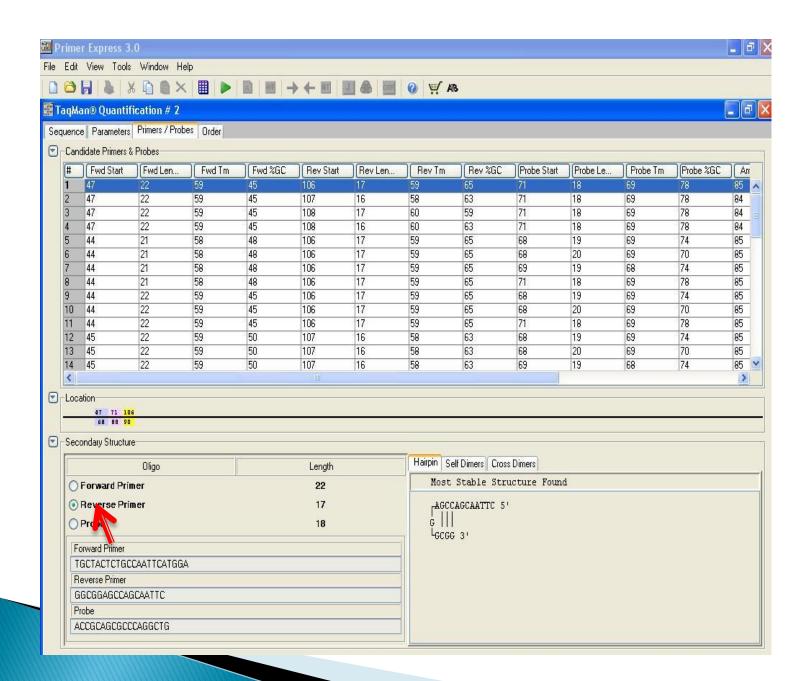


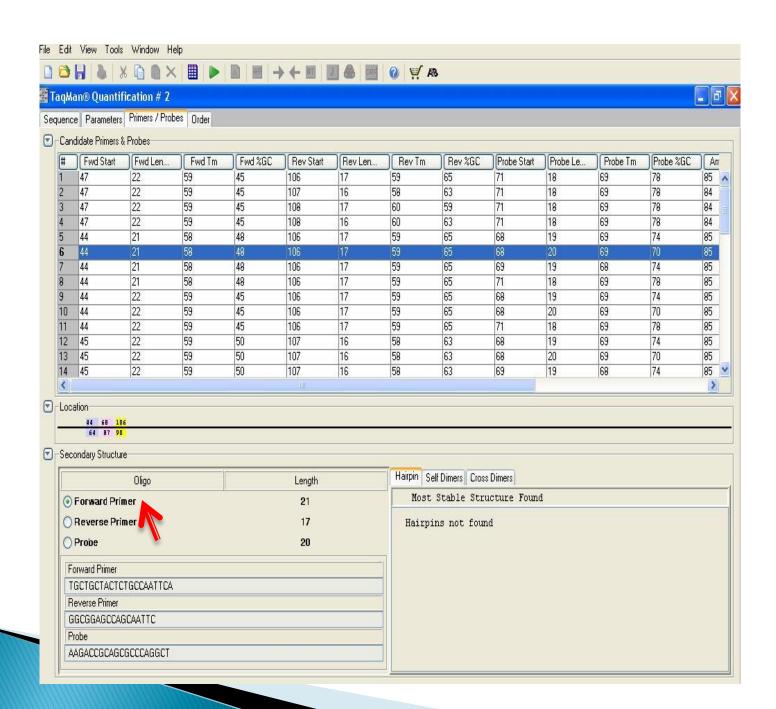


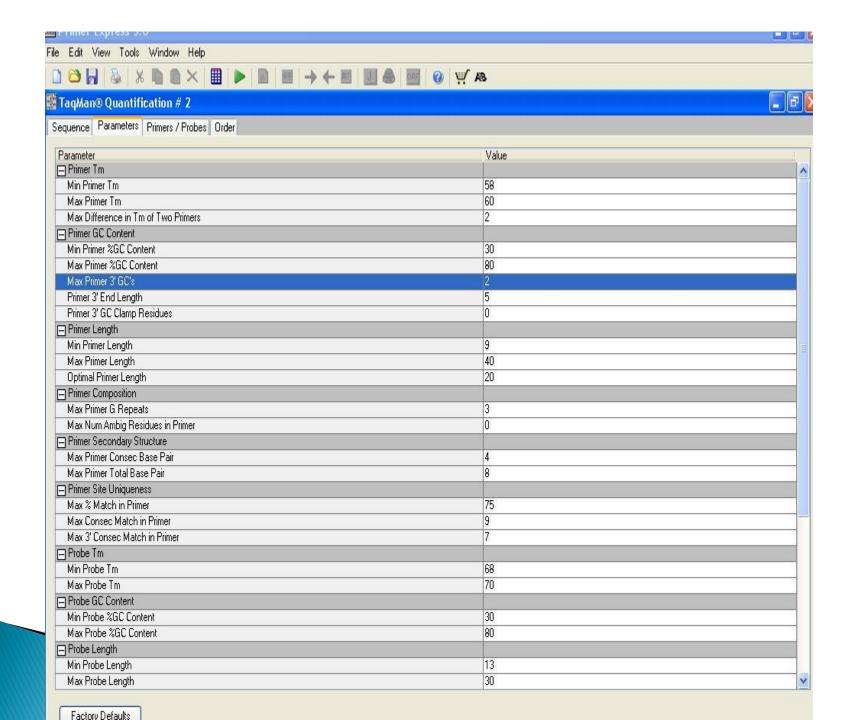


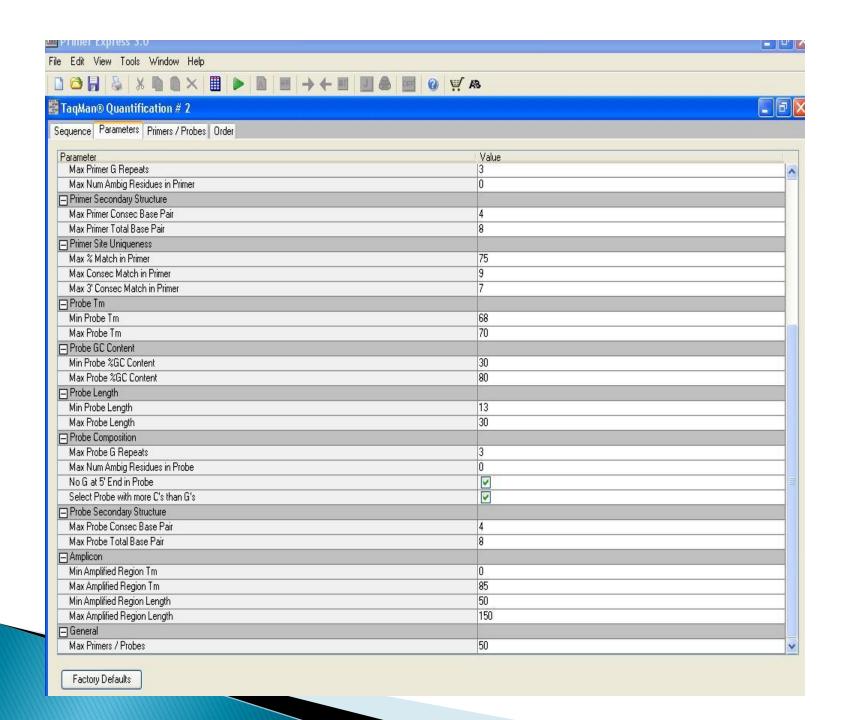


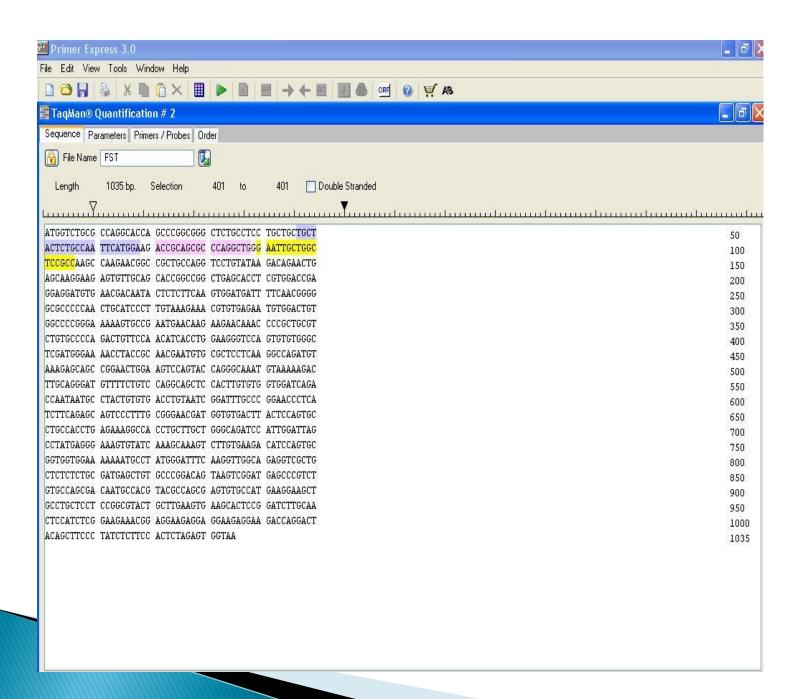


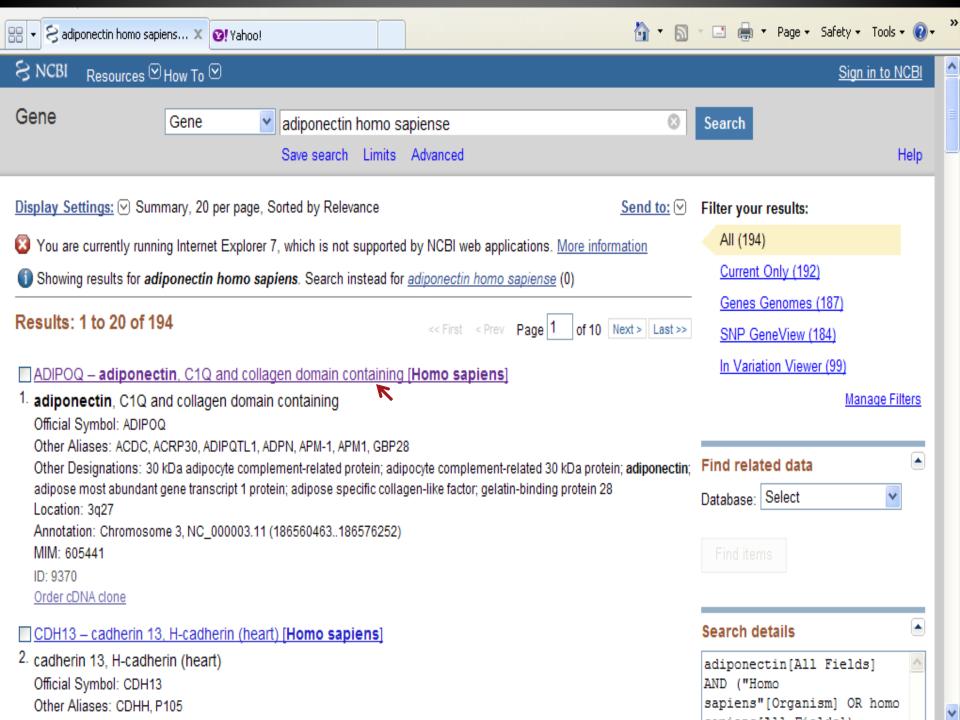


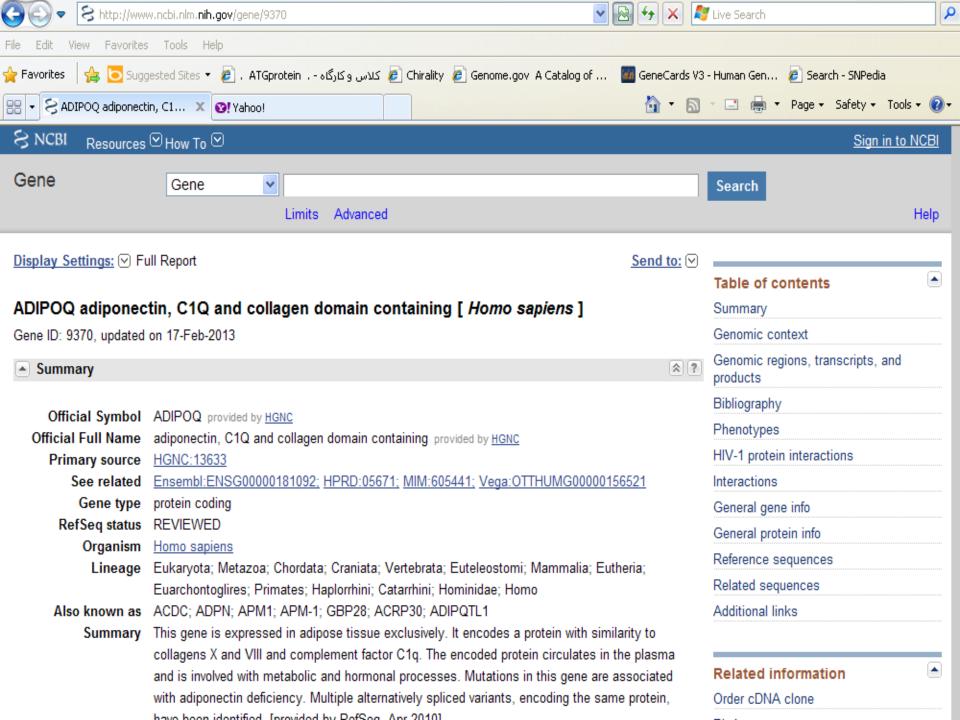


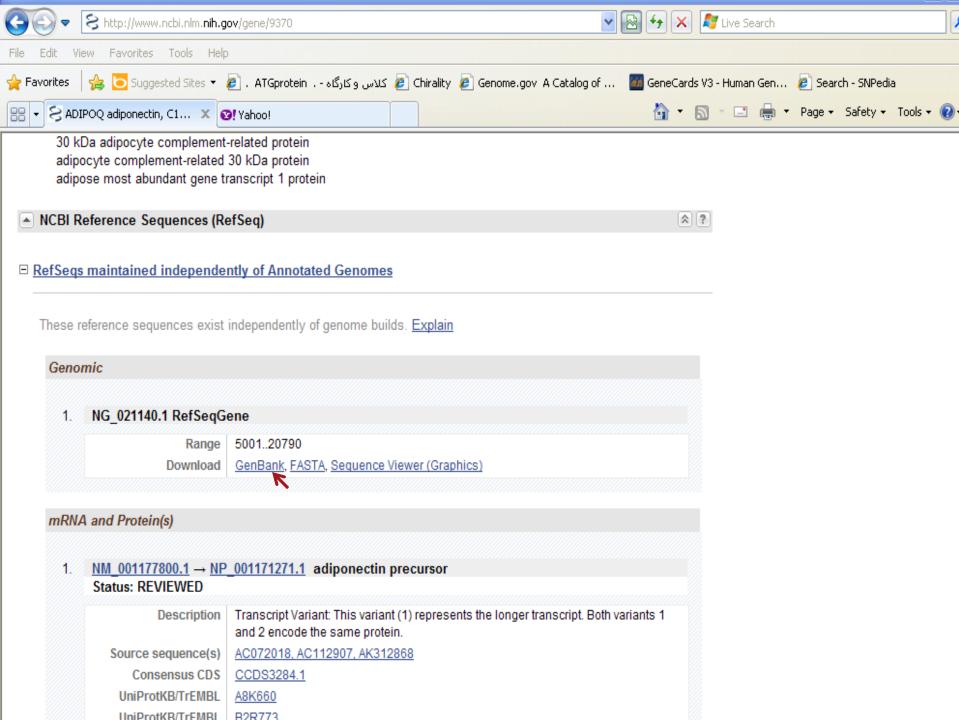


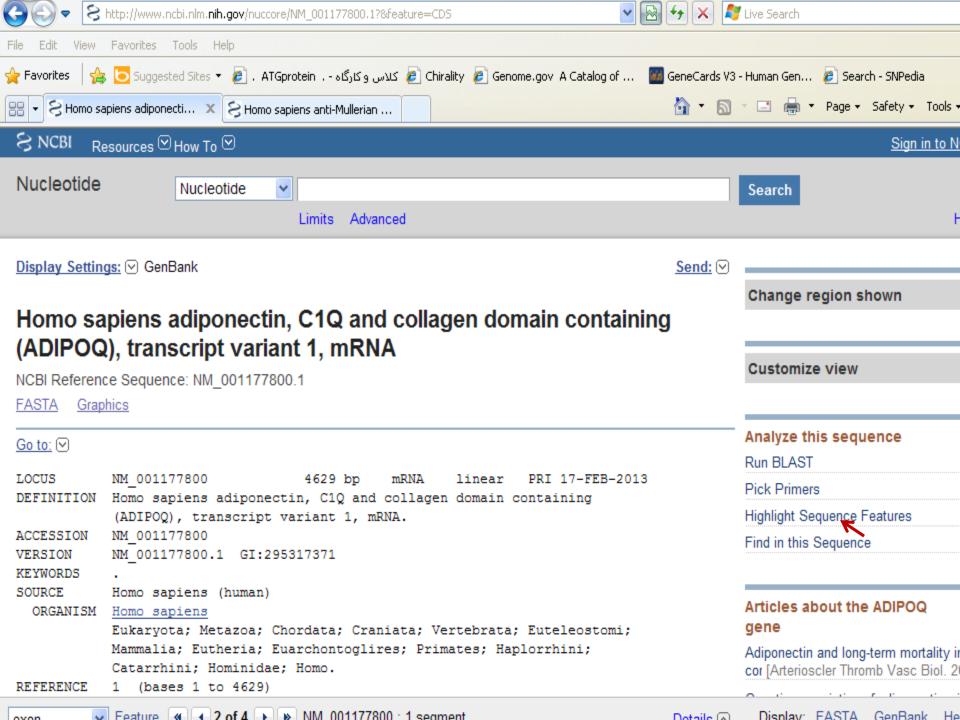












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Recent activity

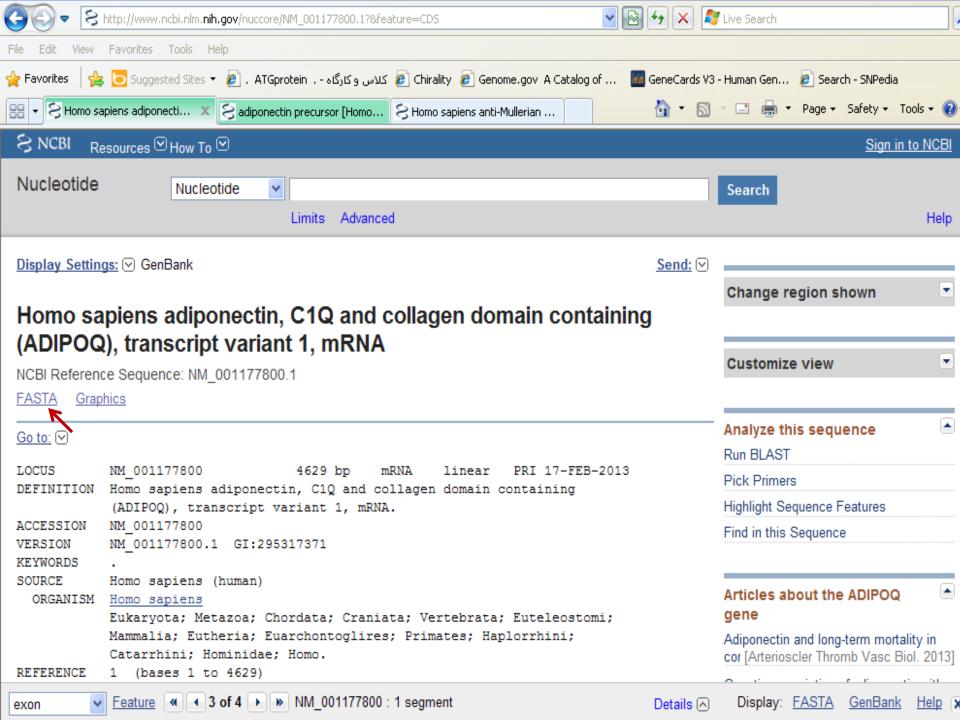
Turn Off Cle

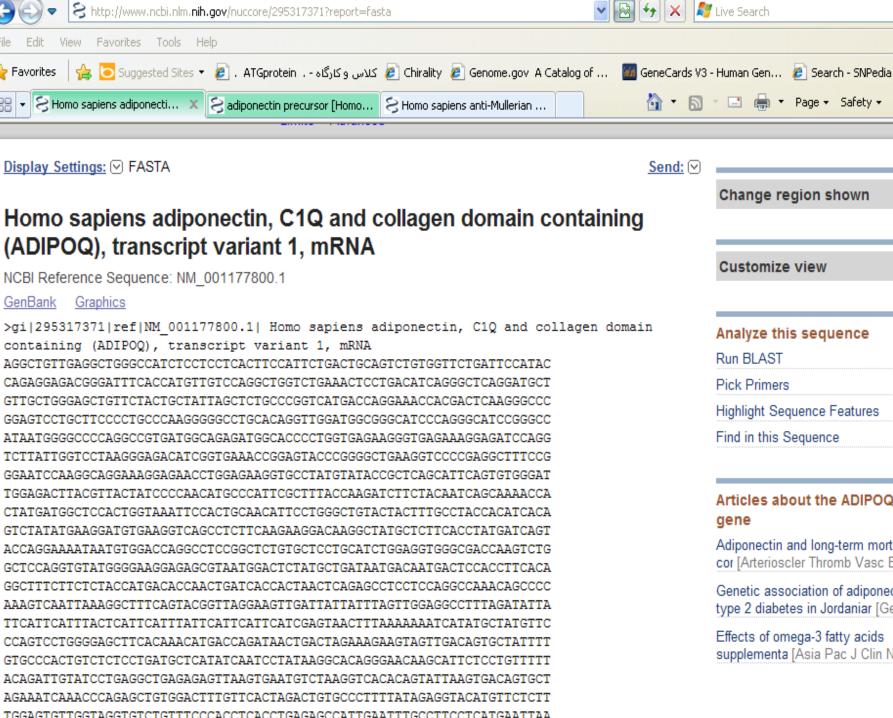
- Homo sapiens adiponectin, C1Q a collagen domain containing Nucleot
- Homo sapiens anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH), RefSegGe Nucleot
- AMH anti-Mullerian hormone [Hom sapiens]
- amh homo sapiens (15)
 - Homo sapiens adiponectin, C1Q a

collagen domain containing Nucleot

See mor

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Customize view

Analyze this sequence

Pick Primers

Find in this Sequence

Articles about the ADIPOQ

Adiponectin and long-term mortality in cor [Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2013] Genetic association of adiponectin with type 2 diabetes in Jordaniar [Gene. 2013]

Effects of omega-3 fatty acids

supplementa [Asia Pac J Clin Nutr. 2012]

See all...

Design at least one primer and/or probe which crosses one exon junction